

BUELOW TALKS

HE MAKES AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

Imperial Chancellor Explains at Length the Policy of Germany in Dealing with China.

REBUKES SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

FOR SAYING THAT OCCUPATION OF KIAO-CHOW CAUSED TROUBLE.

Germany's Action in China, the Chancellor Says, Was Due Wholly to Force of Circumstances.

SATISFACTION FOR OUTRAGES

AGREEMENT OF THE ENVOYS AT PEKING GIVEN IN FULL.

Review of the Situation—No Territorial Acquisition, but Freedom to Peaceably Extend Trade.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—In the Reichstag today, on the occasion of the presentation of the supplementary credit for China, Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, emphatically denied the assertion frequently made abroad that the China imbroglio was traceable to the occupation of Kiao-Chow. This statement was greeted by the Social Democrats with loud cries of "It is quite true!"

Count Von Buelow expressed keen regret that such a cry was heard in the German Parliament. The chancellor here declared he did not wish at present to say anything which might be prejudicial to the common objects of the powers in China, but he felt the need of placing himself in touch with the nation. Germany, he explained, had adhered to the aims and policy outlined in the circular to the allied governments. The allegation that the government had not foreseen the Chinese crisis was true, but most of the other nations and expeditions to anticipate that the storm in the far East would burst so violently or so suddenly. "But," added Count Von Buelow, "the premonitory signs did not escape us. We directed the attention of the other cabinets repeatedly to these signs. We at once agreed that everything our representative in China described as necessary to take as a measure of precaution and dispatched a force, offering even more than asked for. I wish to reproach no one, least of all Baron Von Ketteler, who, in endeavoring most earnestly in the fulfillment of his duty to bring the chief Chinese authorities to prison, went, almost without fear, to his death, worthy of the land he represented and the name he bore." This statement caused loud applause.

Reverting to the Kiao-Chow allegation, Count Von Buelow recapitulated the previous territorial acquisitions and expeditions of the other powers in China, adding: "We, with proverbial modesty, restrained ourselves longest of all the powers, even until the massacre of our missionaries in Shan-Tung."

BY FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Continuing, Count Von Buelow said: "We first acted in China by force of circumstances and then in such a way that peace was effected not directly or indirectly. Our presence at Kiao-Chow is based on a treaty with China, in accordance with international law. We have always shown a friendly and benevolent disposition towards China, and demonstrated this especially in 1895, when China was at the mercy of the victorious Japanese. We have no desire to interfere with the interests of other powers in China. We wish to protect our rights to the fullest degree. Our position there is one of legitimate defense. The miserable Chinese administration permitted the Boxer movement to gain ground, observed toward the ministers an attitude of equivocation and inaction, violated the rights of nations and the dignity of the German people by allowing the outrageous murder of Baron Von Ketteler, and did the utmost in the intercourse with the ministers to put off matters by all kinds of subterfuges and palpable falsehoods."

"In the face of such an attitude we had to take the necessary measures for the protection of our rights and the defense of our honor. The other powers were in the same position and all the civilized people alike were compelled to act in self-defense. A dispassionate observer cannot doubt that the recent movement in China was neither a political nor a religious movement, but a political and religious movement. We wish to confine ourselves to our present position and will not shake China unnecessarily. We have no reason for going beyond the convention of Aug. 3, 1898, or to strive for territorial acquisitions which will place a disproportionate strain on our resources."

WISHES TO EXTEND TRADE.

"Neither have we interest in nullifying ourselves down in China to a definite stretch of territory. German trade had spread far and wide in China long before we occupied Kiao-Chow. We defend our rights in peaceful competition, therefore, with all nations on the principle of 'live and let live.' That's the object of the Anglo-German agreement of Oct. 18, the principles of which the other cabinets have declared themselves in agreement with. We assume that the other powers will not make territorial acquisitions. There is no ground for doubting the loyalty. The end set in view by the circular note by

the most urgent point—the liberation of the Europeans in Peking—has been attained. Other highly important objects remain to be reached—security of the lives and property of foreigners, adequate satisfaction for outrages, compensation for the disbursements made and the costs incurred, and the safeguarding of our possessions. For the attainment of these unanimous agreement has been arrived at by the representatives of the powers in Peking, whose demands I now communicate:

"China shall erect a monument to Baron Von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered, and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven princes and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years in the provinces outraged."

"In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished."

"Indemnity shall be paid to states, corporations and individuals. The Tsung-Li-Yamen shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor as in civilized countries."

"The forts at Taku and other forts on the coast of Chi-Li shall be razed and the importation of arms and war material prohibited."

"Permanent legation guards shall be maintained, and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea."

"Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire suppressing Boxers."

"Indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians."

"China shall erect expiatory monuments in every foreign or international burial ground where graves have been profaned. [The foregoing conditions have already been published, but not the following.]

"The Chinese government shall undertake to enter upon negotiations for such changes in existing treaties regarding trade and navigation as the foreign governments deem advisable and with reference to other matters having in view the facilitation of commercial relations."

"It is impossible to foresee further developments. We shall not allow ourselves to be led beyond these demands except by the interests of civilization and especially by the interests of Germany."

WALDREES'S APPOINTMENT.

Later in his speech Count Von Buelow said: "The loyalty of Germany's policy has been proved by the fact that the other powers have transferred to us the supreme command in the province of Chi-Li. We would willingly have placed our troops under the supreme command of any other power. We notified Russia to that effect. A desire was expressed in many quarters to offer the supreme command to Germany. We could not be deaf to the call of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 6.)

TWO VICTIMS FOUND

INSPECTOR CROSS AND CAPTAIN HERILHY TO BE SACRIFICED.

Will Be Turned Over to Their Accusers in the Hope of Appeasing Anti-Vice Crusaders.

LETTER TO BISHOP POTTER

FROM THE NEW YORK BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

His Grace Invited to Prefer Formal Charges Against the Two Scoundrels—Devery in Revolt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Board of Police Commissioners to-day ordered charges preferred against Inspector Adam A. Cross and Captain John B. Herilhy, a process and action taken over to the mercy of their accusers. The two officers are to be proceeded against in no lenient manner, as is demonstrated by the fact that Bishop Potter has been requested to name counsel to assist in the prosecution, and the further fact that Edward M. Shepard and W. M. K. Olcott are to represent the Police Board in sustaining the charges.

Inspector Cross will be compelled to meet the charges of neglect of duty in that he permitted precincts within his inspection district to be used as a vice den, and the further charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. Captain Herilhy is accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and of neglecting to enforce the law in his precinct.

Having provided for the prosecution of Inspector Cross and Captain Herilhy, the Police Board informed Mayor Van Wyck of their action, and then instructed President York to communicate with Bishop Potter, requesting the latter to place before him any evidence which he may have against the two accused officers or against any other member of the police force.

After the adjournment of the Police Board it is said a misunderstanding arose between Chief of Police Devery and President York. At headquarters it was intimated that charges as serious as nature as those against Inspector Cross may also be brought against Chief Devery. The latter has refused to remove Cross or Herilhy from duty pending the hearing of the charges against them, and in doing this he has incurred the displeasure of President York.

Following is a copy of the letter sent by the board to Bishop Potter: "Right Reverend Sir—The Police Board has, under the date of the 18th inst., received from you a communication from Robert A. Van Wyck, mayor of the city, dated Nov. 15, and which communication in part states as follows: 'The statement now in my possession of two clergymen of the highest character contains the testimony of two men given without exaggeration, with the most painstaking reserve, and with absolute truthfulness. In substance it is briefly this: That when one of them complained to a police captain of a condition of things in his immediate neighborhood, whose disgusting infamy is a matter of notoriety, a condition of things easily verified by any intelligent citizen who passes through the streets in which it exists—he was told that he lied, and that when thus disheartened by such an experience, he carried his complaint to a higher authority in the police force, he was met with insolent derision.' 'The first knowledge that any member of the Police Board had of this alleged infamy was through the public prints of Sept. 28, which reported the proceedings of the Episcopal Convention having reference to this subject. The resolution adopted by that convention called for investigation by you, and if the facts justified the presentation of a suitable com-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 2.)

RELIGIOUS WAR

METHODISTS IN ARMS AGAINST THE "TRIPLE CROWN OF ROME."

Catholic Church and the Pontiff Attacked at the Meeting of the General Missionary Committee.

TWO SENSATIONAL SPEECHES

EDICT OF VATICAN AGAINST PROTESTANT SCHOOLS CONDEMNED.

Bishop Goodsell Especially Severe on the "Cringing Beggar with a Monkey and Grind Organ."

REV. DR. DREES ALSO CAUSTIC

BOTH SPAIN AND THE ROMAN CHURCH HELD UP TO SCORN.

Alliance Between Statecraft and Priestcraft a "Combine" Against Human Liberty and Progress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Two fierce onslaughts on the Church of Rome enlivened the proceedings at to-day's session of the general missionary committee. On each occasion an audience which filled every part of the large auditorium in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, where the committee is meeting, broke into applause, and no effort was made by the chair to check these demonstrations of approval.

The general committee, which is composed of all the bishops and leading divines in the Methodist Church of America, has been in session daily since last Wednesday. On several occasions during former sessions, when reference has been made to anything pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church, the same spirit of defiance has been apparent. On no former occasion, however, has that church been denounced in terms so unqualified, nor has the approval of the audience been given in so vigorous applause.

The first person to advance to the attack was Bishop Goodsell, of Tennessee. In the course of an address on the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in various parts of Europe, he had occasion to speak of the work done in Italy and conditions obtaining there. It was in the recital of the latter that the bishop used such strong language against the Church of Rome. "In northern Europe, for instance, in Germany and the Scandinavian countries," the bishop said, "we have made satisfactory progress, though we have had a great deal of indifference and even opposition to contend with. Statistics show that we have made as much headway during the first thirty-five years in Europe as we have in the same period in this country, which offers a more congenial soil for our creed. In southern Europe the conditions are somewhat different. There the struggle has been harder. There are many who doubt whether we have any work at all in Italy, the land of superstition and priestcraft; whether we could ever hope to accomplish anything there in the face of the tremendous press of adverse thoughts with which we are confronted. The fact is that we sent one of our workers into Italy. He soon made up his mind that in Rome we had to do as the Romans. He began by visiting the schools and by taking the children to our schools and seminaries. The work is slow, but its value has been recently testified to by the Pontiff himself, who has honored us by excommunicating every one, teachers and pupils alike, connected with our institutions of learning. In the effort to preserve for himself the triple crown of papacy, he has issued a sweeping interdiction against the schools and every one passing through their gates. This, however, has only made us more determined to wipe out a system which has created out of the former man of empire a cringing beggar, with a monkey and a grind organ."

GAUNTLET THROWN DOWN.

The next speaker threw down the gauntlet to the Church of Rome in terms as direct and condemnatory as did Bishop Goodsell. This was the Rev. Dr. C. W. Drees, who for a number of years has been identified with the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South America, and was appointed by the committee to take over the supervision of the work among the Spanish speaking nations on this continent. Besides Bishop Goodsell he is the only member of the committee who, in the course of his labor, has come in direct contact with the work of the Roman Catholic Church.

In beginning his address, Dr. Drees made reference to the end of Spanish rule in this hemisphere and was roundly applauded. "It was wise of the chairman to call the subject on which I am to speak to the attention among the Spanish speaking inhabitants of America. Happily there is no longer a Spanish America. The last vestige of Spanish domination in this hemisphere disappeared when the old Spanish battleship Maria Teresa, in being towed to this country after having been wrecked by our guns, laid her bones to rest on the sands of the island which was the first American territory discovered."

"A former speaker has said that a condition where half of the world is pagan and the other half Christian cannot endure long. The same can be said with as much truth of a state of affairs where Christendom is divided into two great camps, with Protestantism on one side and Greek and Roman Catholicism on the other. The time is upon us when we must choose between the two. He has been free from pain. His temperature to-night is 98.4; pulse, 106, and respiration 28. Expressions of sympathy and good wishes were received by mail and telegraph from Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister at Washington; Lord Pauncefoot, ambassador from England to Washington; Lady Pauncefoot and the Misses Pauncefoot; M. de Aspiroz, the Mexican ambassador at Washington; Secretary of State Hay and Senators Frye and Palmer.

"The Roman Church at one time held

sway everywhere, but now both that church and Spanish domination have fallen off their high pedestals. When Spain is arraigned, the Roman Catholic Church should be arraigned. 'Tis that power as co-represented. Ever since Isabella signed away the liberty of Spain to the Pope, there has been an illegitimate alliance between statecraft and priestcraft—against human liberty and human progress."

The applause which followed this rally was as tremendous as it was spontaneous. Dr. Drees said in conclusion that the most promising field among the Spanish-speaking populations in America was opening in Porto Rico, and advised the committee to spare neither expense nor labor to oust Rome from that island.

The greater part of the forenoon session was given up to addresses on the outlook in the many foreign lands where the M. E. Church is conducting missionary work. Bishop Hartzell spoke of Africa, which is his field. He said in part: "We stand to-day in the face of a revolt of the pagan world against Christian civilization. In the far East Mohammedanism is outnumbering the Christian religion in the number of adherents. China has just slammed her door in the face of Christianity. Only a few days ago her representative stood in Carnegie's Institute in Pittsburgh and boldly threw down the gauntlet to Christian culture in the half of the ancient civilization of his people. Half the world is pagan, the other half Christian, and our zeal and labor in the great pagan world of the century will decide whether we shall win or whether the Christian faith shall be deluged by paganism and lay buried for centuries. The gravest problem confronting us in Africa is the native question. The best statesmen in Europe are at present solving that question, and the humane tendency of their work is truly gratifying. They all declare with one accord that the dark continent should remain inviolate, the home of the black race."

Rev. W. F. Oldham reviewed the various vexing problems connected with the work of the domestic missions. The chief of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 4.)

WILL STOP AT SMYRNA

THE BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY ORDERED TO THE LEVANT.

Her Presence in Turkish Waters to Be Coincident with Another Demand for Payment of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The first-class battleship Kentucky, now in Mediterranean waters, has been ordered to touch at Smyrna, Turkey, on her way to the Philippines. The Kentucky has been in the Mediterranean waters for some time, having made a stop at Algerian ports and is now at Naples, Italy. She is going to Manila via the Suez canal route, and is in command of Captain Colby Chester.

The Kentucky's presence in Turkish waters will be coincident with renewed efforts on the part of the administration to collect from the Turkish government payment of the indemnity claimed by the United States for the destruction of missionary property in that country some years ago. These claims have been pending for a long time. The payment of the indemnity was urged in turn by Ministers Angell and Straus and Mr. Griscom, the American charge now at Constantinople, who has been persistent in his demands for a settlement, but thus far apparently without any definite assurance that the claims will be paid. The claims approximate in amount \$100,000.

Smyrna lies at the head of the gulf of that name, has a large population and for centuries has been the most important center of trade in the Levant. The city lies out of the ordinary line of travel to the Suez canal.

Naval officials are proud of the splendid battleship Kentucky, which only recently has been launched. She has a displacement of 11,825 tons, with an indicated horse power of 10,000, and has twenty-two guns in her main battery. Much admiration has been expressed for her appearance at the places she has stopped, and the detour to Smyrna is said in official quarters to be for the purpose of showing her off.

PAIR WORDS, BUT NO INDEMNITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—United States Charge d'Affaires was at the Yildiz palace, Nov. 17, attending a court musicale, after which he remained and dined with the Sultan, who charged him to transmit to President McKinley his warmest congratulations on his re-election, adding that the result of the election had given his Majesty the greatest pleasure because it assured the continuance of the present exceedingly friendly relations between Turkey and the United States.

SLIGHTLY IMPROVED.

Condition of Senator Davis Yesterday More Favorable.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 19.—Whether the improvement noted this afternoon in the condition of United States Senator Davis is other than superficial it is impossible to say. The continued intervals of delirium are deemed unfavorable to recovery. However, the fact that he continues to take and digest considerable food and tonics is considered much in his favor. A bulletin issued at noon said the senator slept but an hour and a half last night and was delirious much of the time. His respiration had decreased from 28 to 20 and his condition generally was more serious. A second bulletin was given out at 1:30 p. m., and was more favorable, the patient having rested well during the day and being perfectly rational when awake. His pulse had dropped from 120 to 104, while his temperature was normal.

Dr. Stone's bulletin to-night is as follows: "Senator Davis has been resting quietly throughout the day with local intervals. He has been free from pain. His temperature to-night is 98.4; pulse, 106, and respiration 28. Expressions of sympathy and good wishes were received by mail and telegraph from Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister at Washington; Lord Pauncefoot, ambassador from England to Washington; Lady Pauncefoot and the Misses Pauncefoot; M. de Aspiroz, the Mexican ambassador at Washington; Secretary of State Hay and Senators Frye and Palmer.

BOOKKEEPER ARRESTED.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 19.—Thomas Phillips, a bookkeeper in the Guthrie National Bank, was arrested to-day on a United States warrant for embezzling \$3,800. His bond was fixed at \$5,000, which he gave.

MEETS TO-DAY

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE OF LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

General Grosvenor, a Member, of Opinion that Some of the War Taxes Will Be Taken Off.

B. B. HARRISON'S DISCHARGE

CRITICISM BY ANTI-ADMINISTRATONISTS NOT WARRANTED.

Resignation of A. C. Harris, Minister to Austria, to Be Sent from Vienna Before March 4, Next.

CASE OF CAPTAIN MCALLA

IT WILL COME BEFORE A COURT OF INQUIRY, NOT COURT-MARTIAL.

American Field Guns Better Than Any Others in the Attack on Peking—Population Statistics.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—General Grosvenor, of Ohio, who is regarded as the personal representative of the President in the House of Representatives, is here to attend the meeting to-morrow of the Republican members of the ways and means committee. He called on the President, after which he talked about the probable work of Congress at the coming session. He said he thought war taxes would be reduced and the Nicaragua canal bill, the ship subsidy bill, the army reorganization bill and the Spooner Philippine bill become laws. Referring to the proposition of reducing the congressional representation of the States that have restricted suffrage, he said he thought nothing would be done at this session. As to the Southern States which are the worst offenders in this regard, he said: "The South will herself get the worst of disfranchising voters and I do not think it will be necessary for Congress to take action as punishment."

Senator Lodge, who was at the White House to-day for the first time in months, referring to this talk of curtailment of congressional representation, said he thought it was "at least doubtful whether it would be made a feature of the reapportionment bill to be passed this winter." It is interesting to note that while reducing of representation in accordance with the fourteenth amendment would bear most heavily on certain Southern States, it would probably deprive Massachusetts of at least one representative in Congress and one presidential elector, because that State imposes an educational qualification as a condition of suffrage, the same as Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina. This fact accounts for Senator Lodge's doubts.

Senator Stewart, Alleviate, of Nevada, who supported the Republican ticket this year, was also at the White House to-day. Speaking of the election he said: "The country would not stand for both rebellion and anarchy at once. Bryan embraced the Philippine rebels and preached anarchy, but he could not unload both Aguinaldo and Herr Most on the country. The people would not stand it."

Lieutenant Colonel Russell B. Harrison, son of former President Harrison, whose honorable discharge from the army is the subject of much comment, is making a desperate effort to retain his position. Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, has received a cable message from Lieutenant Colonel Harrison asking him to use his influence to secure his retention in the service. Other friends of the young officer were asked to aid General Breckinridge in inducing the President to revoke the order of discharge. It is expected that in accordance with Lieutenant Colonel Harrison's request the matter will be brought to the attention of the President.

There is ill-natured talk in quarters unfriendly to the administration to the effect that the discharge was an act of resentment against his father, the ex-President Harrison, for his nonparticipation in the late presidential election. The War Department explains it, however, as an act in the ordinary course; that the discontinuance of the military department of Porto Rico removed the necessity for an inspector general in that department; that all the military departments in the United States are provided with officers of that corps, and that it was inadvisable to send Lieutenant Colonel Harrison to the Philippines at this late day, for the reason that, under the law, all the volunteer officers may have to be discharged from the service by June 30 next. This explanation will satisfy all save those who are determined not to be satisfied by anything the administration does.

Minister Harris will sail for Europe Wednesday to resume his official duties at Vienna. His formal resignation will be sent to the State Department after he reaches his post. His successor will be appointed next March. Mr. Harris will remain in Vienna until his successor arrives, and present him to the Emperor.

The Navy Department to-day was advised that the torpedo boats De Long and Blakely, built by the Gerig-Lawley Sons corporation, will be launched at South Boston, Mass., next Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The De Long is named in honor of Commander George W. De Long, who met his death in the Arctic ocean while commanding the ill-fated Jeannette expedition. His daughter, Mrs. Mills, will act as sponsor at the christening. The Blakely is named after Captain Johnstone Blakely, who was lost in the sloop of war Wasp, in 1813. She will be christened by Miss Nellie M. White, of Winchendon Springs, Mass., the nearest surviving female relative of Captain Blakely. A large party of prominent officials of the Navy Department will attend the launching.

The proceedings in the case of Captain McCalla is a court of inquiry and not a court-martial. The Navy Department was advised some time ago that trouble had arisen between Captain McCalla, commanding the Newark, and Lieutenant Commander John C. Colwell, formerly naval attaché at London, and now executive officer of the ship. While the department

was acquainted with the fact it left the matter to the commander-in-chief of the station, Admiral Remy, to adjust. He has now found it necessary to appoint a court of inquiry, which will determine the merits of the dispute between the two officers. Should this tribunal recommend a court-martial in the case of Captain McCalla, it would be necessary to relieve him immediately from his command and order him to the United States, for there are not a sufficient number of officers of the requisite rank on the Asiatic station to form a court-martial for the captain.

Some disparaging allusion on the American field gun as exhibited in the Chinese campaign led Adjutant General Corbin to address the following inquiry to General Chaffee at Peking: "It is asserted that our light artillery guns did not meet all requirements of the service, compared with the arms of other armies. What are the facts?" The following response has been received: "Our battery better than any other in the campaign. A German battery just arrived has some features superior to ours. The powder charge in the case is fired with a trigger like a pistol. More rapid fire is the result. The brake arrangement is also better. The caliber of the gun is not quite so large. Our battery was highly praised, particularly by General Linivitch, who said he felt like taking off his hat whenever he saw it. No battery so effective as ours in attack on Peking."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 6.)

NOW A DUCHESS

MISS HELENA ZIMMERMAN, OF CINCINNATI, HASTILY WEDDED.

United in Marriage with the Duke of Manchester at Marylebone Parish Church Last Wednesday.

NOW AT TANDERAGEE CASTLE

BUT WILL SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES NEXT SATURDAY.

Ceremony a Surprise to Mr. Zimmerman, Who, However, Cabled His Blessing to the Couple.

CAREER OF BRIDE AND GROOM

SHE IS PRETTY AND CULTURED, WITH A TASTE FOR MYSTICISM.

While He Is Practically a Bankrupt, but Says He Does Not Want His Father-in-Law's Millions.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Duke of Manchester and Miss Helena Zimmerman were married last Wednesday. The announcement, which was at first denied by the duke's relatives, caused a sensation. The denials were so vigorous that an investigation was begun. Inspection of the register of the Marylebone parish church to-day shows that the ceremony was performed last Wednesday afternoon, as reported. The couple are now in Ireland.

When the dowager Duchess of Manchester was asked by a representative of the Associated Press this morning if the report of the marriage was correct, she denied it absolutely, alleging that the announcement was made at the desire of a certain person, who devotedly hoped the marriage would occur. She evinced extreme displeasure at the idea of her son marrying Miss Zimmerman. Subsequently the dowager duchess went to the church, inspected the records and found to her great surprise, the marriage had occurred.

Canon Barker, who officiated at the wedding, relates how Mr. Lambert, one of the Duke of Manchester's supporters, who, notifying him of the duke's desire to be married, described the prospective bride as "an American heiress with ten thousand a year and unlimited prospects, as her father is one of the richest men in America." In reply to questions by Canon Barker, Mr. Lambert admitted that the lady's parents were not aware of the intended marriage, but as he produced a license issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Canon Barker could not do otherwise than marry the couple.

Owing to the opposition to the marriage by the relatives of both bride and groom, the wedding was extremely quiet. The Misses Helena and Effie Evans, aunts of the bride waited on by Ernest Lambert and Lionel Fandell-Phillips, the duke's most intimate friends, attended him. The duke and duchess and Miss Helena Evans are now at Tanderagee castle, the groom's Irish estate. The place was en fête on their arrival; the duke's tenants welcomed him and his bride vociferously. The duke and duchess will sail for America next Saturday.

The duchess, who has been in Europe since last September, has been living with her aunt in Paris. The duke lately has been leading the life of a country squire at Tanderagee castle. Mr. Zimmerman had intended to go to England from America this month when the sweethearts intended to beg for his consent to their marriage. But a few days ago he cabled he could not get away and the duke and Miss Zimmerman decided to wed immediately.

Miss Zimmerman, the Misses Evans and Ernest Lambert, who are staying at the Grosvenor Hotel. The duke came from Tanderagee castle and went to his mother's house at Portman square. The marriage was by special license, no banns being published. The bride wore a handsome gown of white cloth. She wore no jewelry.

Ernest Lambert, who attended the duke, is a young man of good family, but he delights in being an actor, and lately he was a member of the chorus of the "Floradora" company. Lionel Fandell-Phillips is a son of the former lord mayor, and is well known in Piccadilly.

After the ceremony the new American duchess told a friend of her husband: "It is a love match."

The duke said: "This is a love match pure and simple; it would make no difference to us if I had no title and my wife had no money. I am only one thing of the American people, and that is to be loved when I say this is a love match. I love my wife and would have married her under any conditions. I have asked for no dot, no dowry, no marriage settlement. We will try to get along with the little we have."

The duke had wired to his agent at Tanderagee: "Prepare for my arrival with my wife on Sunday." The agent did his work well. When the bridal couple arrived the whole town turned out, headed by the Orangemen's band. The houses were decorated and arches had been hastily erected, under which the bridal couple were driven amid the duke's cheering tenants. He wired his London friends of his marriage and added: "The whole region is en fête; everybody is having a great time."

As the bride's dowry the duke gave her the castle. It is a fine old place, built of gray stone in the fifteenth century style. One thousand seven hundred acres surround it. The duke, who is in excellent health, says his only desire is to settle down and to be a country peer. The news of his marriage greatly astonished the aristocratic people, who well knew the duke.

FORGIVEN AND BLESSED.

Mr. Zimmerman Surprised, but Cabled Congratulations.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.—Yesterday, when Eugene Zimmerman, father of Miss Helena, was told of his daughter's reported marriage, he said: "You cannot make my denial too explicit, for there is absolutely no truth in the report. There has been no marriage. If there had I would certainly have heard of it, and not a word have I received. Why, my daughter is on the ocean at this minute on the steamship

NOW A DUCHESS

MISS HELENA ZIMMERMAN, OF CINCINNATI, HASTILY WEDDED.

United in Marriage with the Duke of Manchester at Marylebone Parish Church Last Wednesday.